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# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—January 11, 1924.  
MORE FACTS ABOUT SOVIET  
THE BOK PRIZE BALLOT  
MUST TAKE LEAGUE  
THE COMMUNITY CHEST  
INDUSTRY MUST GOVERN OWN COURSE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL



## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.  
Black and White Cab Company.  
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.  
Feltman & Curme, Shoe Store, 979 Market.  
Foster's Lunches.  
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.  
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement, 844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 1852 McAllister, 901 Haight, 5451 Geary, 700 Ninth Ave., 945 Cole.  
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment Makers.  
Martinez-Benicia Ferry Co.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
Players' Club.  
Regent Theatre.  
Schmidt Lithograph Co.  
Market Street R. R.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Yellow Cab Company.  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

# Hale's

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**SAN FRANCISCO**

### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—224 Guerrero.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 60 Market. Chas. Fohl, Secretary, 636 Ashbury.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—112 Valencia.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.  
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 109 Jones.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boilermakers No. 6—Headquarters, 2923 16th.  
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.  
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth. Meet 1st Saturday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Ave.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Casket Trimmers No. 94.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.  
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 580 Eddy.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Dredgemen—268 Market.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.  
Federation of Teachers—Labor Temple.  
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meets Wednesdays at 166 Steuart.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Fur Workers—273 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple office hours 9 to 11 a. m.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.  
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—E. N. Cummings, Secretary, 157 20th Ave.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—511 Phelan Bldg.  
Lithographers No. 17—Room 156, 263 Market.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. Headquarters, Labor Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons Building.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mailers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Miscellaneous Employees' Union No. 110—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 19 a. m., 109 Jones.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Newsboys' Union No. 17,568—1254 Market.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pastemakers No. 10,567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th.  
Railroad Machinists—Meet 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.  
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Red Men's Hall, 16th St.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—268 Market.  
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple.  
Stove Mounters No. 62.  
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Typographical No. 21—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Walters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., except last Wednesday in month, when the meeting is at 8:30 p. m., at 1256 Market.  
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.  
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.  
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 3 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 106 Bosworth.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.



# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

Vol. XXII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1924

No. 50

## -:- More Facts About Soviet -:-

(By International Labor News Service.)

Last week this news service furnished twelve specific facts showing soviet revolutionary propaganda in the United States.

Soviet apologists and defenders have sought to whitewash their revolutionary activities. The proof of their efforts is in the record.

The American Federation of Labor and its friends do not fear the success of this revolutionary effort. It has been beaten at every turn. But the American Federation of Labor does not propose to close its eyes while revolutionary efforts are being made.

Here are twelve more facts. More will follow.

### Fact No. 13.

Gregory Zinoviev, president of the Communist Internationale sent the following secret instructions from Moscow to Communist agents in the United States a few weeks before the start of the miners' strike on April 1, 1922:

"The Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of America must direct its particular attention to the progress of the strike of the miners of America.

"Agitators and propagandists must be sent to the strike regions.

"It is necessary to arouse striking coal miners to the point of armed insurrection. Let them blow up and flood the shafts. Shower the strike regions with proclamations and appeals. This arouses the revolutionary spirit of the workers and prepares them for the coming revolution in America."

### Fact No. 14.

The "thesis of tactics," adopted by the Third World Congress of the Communist Internationale at Moscow, says:

"From the very first day of its establishment, the Communist Internationale has distinctly and unambiguously devoted itself to the purpose of participating in the trade unions and in the struggles of the laboring masses, and of conducting this struggle on a Communist basis, and of erecting during the struggle great revolutionary Communist mass parties, waiving the idea of the formation of small Communist sects for the attainment of influence upon the working class solely by agitation and propaganda.

"Members of the United Communist Party will form the revolutionary group in each union, regardless of what kind of union it may be. . . . Upon every important question affecting the welfare of the union and labor in general, the caucus shall formulate a policy and all members shall strictly adhere to the decision.

"The workers' revolution cannot succeed without the support of the great bulk of whatever labor organizations may exist at the time. . . ."

### Fact No. 15.

The assault to seize the American Federation of Labor started five years ago with the organization of the United Communist Party and has continued ever since. The platform of the United Communist Party contained the first unqualified attack upon the Federation and the labor unions affiliated with it. This document said:

"The United Communist Party must systematically and persistently familiarize the working class with the fact of the inevitability of armed

conflict in the proletarian revolution. The United Communist Party must prepare the working class for armed insurrection as the final form of mass action, by which the workers shall conquer the state.

"The conquest of the state and the annihilation of its governmental machinery becomes the immediate object of the struggle. Consciously to direct this inevitable development and to lead the working class in the final conflict is the historic mission of the United Communist Party.

"The class struggle, which so long appeared in forms unrecognizable to the millions of workers directly engaged in it, develops into an open combat, civil war."

### Fact No. 16.

The twelfth congress of the Russian Communist Party, held in Moscow April 21, 1923, adopted specific measures of support for Communist propagandists in other countries, the United States included, which were published verbatim in "Izvestia," official soviet organ, as follows:

(c) The Congress declares to the Communist Internationale that its Russian section considers it to be its first duty, now more than ever before, to assist with all its resources the fraternal parties of other countries in their struggle for Communism under the experienced leadership of the Communist Internationale.

### Fact No. 17.

C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the Workers' Party of America, affiliated to and under direction of the Third, or Communist Internationale, which is in turn under direction of the Russian Communist Party, has just instructed Workers' Party members to co-operate with the Friends of Soviet Russia in relation to relief for Germany. In an official communication in "The Worker" (official Workers' Party organ) dated December 9th, Ruthenberg says:

"It is the instruction of the Central Executive Committee of the party that in each city at least a few of the party members be assigned by the party organization to assist the Friends of Soviet Russia in conducting its work. These party members should work in co-operation with other workers who are helping to carry on the Friends of Soviet Russia work. They should, in the case of affairs for the benefit of the Friends of Soviet Russia be the connecting link between the party organization and the Friends of Soviet Russia work through which these affairs are given the support of the party members.

"The International Workers' Relief Committee, with which the Friends of Soviet Russia is affiliated, has undertaken a campaign for the relief of the workers of Germany. The Friends of Soviet Russia has assumed as part of its name the added title 'Friends of Workers' Germany' and will carry on this campaign in co-operation with the International Workers' relief."

This movement to assist "German relief" is made more interesting by reason of recent discoveries of Russian Communist tactics in that connection. Seymour B. Conger, in a dispatch dated December 28th, published in the Philadelphia Ledger December 29th, discussing Communist "relief" for Germany, says:

"As a tangible example of how this was done, the Bolsheviks consigned a shipment of arms, munitions, hand grenades, etc., from their sea base

at Stettin to the International Labor Relief headquarters in Berlin, marking the cases 'Relief Supplies,' or 'Gifts of Love.' The consignment luckily was intercepted by the police en route.

"Another Bolshevik institution known as the International Organization for the Relief of Revolutionists has just sent \$40,000 for arrested German Communists and their families."

### Fact No. 18.

The Communist Internationale has from its organization in 1909 directed active warfare against the American Federation of Labor and similar organizations of labor throughout the world. The Communist International Congress of 1920 declared in part: "Our main enemy is the opportunism in the upper ranks of the labor movement . . . here is our main enemy; we must triumph over this enemy and leave this congress with a unanimous and firm decision to carry this struggle through to the end in all countries. This is our main task."

At its congress in 1920 the Communist Internationale adopted the famous twenty-one points, which were laid down as the terms which Communist parties in all countries must accept in order to affiliate to the Communist Internationale. This program of twenty-one points was reaffirmed just one year ago, in November, 1922, and stands today as the condition of affiliation and as the final authoritative program of the Communist dictators for world revolution. Every affiliated Communist Party agrees to the twenty-one points. The Communist Party and the Workers' Party in the United States accept these twenty-one points and base their policies thereon. Point No. 18 is as follows:

"Every party which desires to join the Communist Internationale must systematically and constantly develop a Communist activity within the trades unions, the workmen's and factory councils, the consumers' societies and other mass organizations of the workmen. Within these organizations it is necessary to organize Communist 'cells' which by constant, perseverant work shall win the trades unions, etc., over to the cause of Communism. The "cells" are obliged in their daily work to unmask everywhere the treason of the social-patriots and the fickleness of the "Center." The Communist "cells" must be completely subordinated to the whole party."

Illustrating the faithfulness of national Communist parties to the orders issued from Moscow is the following definition of the duties of a Communist in America as formulated officially by the Communist Party in America:

"A Communist who belongs to the American Federation of Labor should seize every opportunity to voice his hostility to this organization, not to reform it but to destroy it. The I. W. W. must be upheld as against the American Federation of Labor. At the same time the work of Communist education must be carried on within the I. W. W.

### Fact No. 19.

Soviet propaganda in England, exactly like the Soviet propaganda in the United States, was described in a note addressed to the Soviets by the British government eighteen months after the Soviets had signed a trade agreement with the British government.

In that note, September 17, 1921, the British



government specified Soviet propaganda in Great Britain in violation of that agreement, as follows:

"(a) Soviet funds were used by the well-known Bolshevik agent, Kopp, for provoking a revolution in India.

"(b) The Soviet emissary, Dr. Hafiz, set up, with Soviet money, a bomb factory in Vienna.

"(c) The Soviets carried out a revolutionary and anti-British press campaign in Persia through the notorious Rothstein.

"(d) The Soviets supplied Turks with large subsidies and arms and had directed a press campaign against Great Britain.

"(e) The Soviets subsidized a Bolshevik and anti-British campaign in Afghanistan."

#### Fact No. 20.

Among other organizations used by the Soviet government and its allied propaganda agencies for propaganda in foreign countries, including the United States, is the official Soviet united press service, known as "Rosta."

Describing the operations of "Rosta," Mr. Percy Noel, long the Russian correspondent for the Philadelphia Public Ledger Foreign News Service, said in a dispatch written from Berlin, whither he had gone to escape the Soviet censorship:

"The most effective trust is Rosta. Rosta disseminates false news and steals real news. The powerful arm of its radio station reaches around the world. Every word I sent by wireless from Berlin about conditions in Russia was read in the Foreign Office at Moscow before it arrived in Philadelphia.

"Rosta issues propaganda to the world and is paid for it because it has theoretically and nominally a monopoly of all the news of Russia. Unless the propaganda department of the Foreign Office desires otherwise, it sends out the news which the dictators wish to give to the world before any correspondent can do so. If the Associated Press, for example, obtains news before Rosta, it will not be transmitted until the trust news service has had time to send the same explanation."

#### Fact No. 21.

The Third Internationale joined in the effort to spread propaganda under the guise of an appeal for famine relief. An official appeal issued by the Third Internationale for circulation throughout the world contained the following:

"What is holding in check the mad designs of the capitalists just now? Who inspires them with fear and terrors? Your Soviet Russia! For every capitalist government fears the armed Russian workers . . . Therefore, help soviet Russia. Help its workers who have received the first united blows of the capitalist governments . . . A number of labor organizations have already contributed their mites to the Russian workers and peasants . . . This applies especially to you workers of the United States, South America, Australia and South Africa."

#### Fact No. 22.

The "Friends of Soviet Russia" is another organization ruled from Moscow and serving the purpose of Moscow in spreading Communist propaganda in the United States.

In the course of an expose of the operation of this organization in raising funds supposedly for Russian relief, Abraham Cahan, editor of the powerful "Jewish Daily Forward," New York City, said:

"I charge that the persons who manage the funds collected by the Friends of Soviet Russia are diverting substantial parts of such funds from the purposes for which they were collected; that considerable sums of money collected for the relief of the famine-stricken people of Russia have been used for the support of the Communist press in the guise of payments for advertisements and that other sums have been wasted in the payment of salaries to Communist agitators, who are thus

enabled to give much of their time to the work of disrupting the labor movement."

#### Fact No. 23.

During the Russian famine there was organized pursuant to instructions from Moscow, an organization calling itself "The American Federated Russian Famine Relief Committee"; at this time the American Relief Administration was operating effectively, expending twenty million dollars appropriated by the United States government for the American people and serving as the great expression of American friendship and sympathy for the Russian people.

The American Federated Russian Famine Relief Committee sought to divorce labor's support from the great American national effort and to direct the bounty of America's wage earners to purely Soviet agencies.

In an appeal issued by this sovietized organization there was a clear indication of its real and vital purpose, the sowing of the seeds of distrust of their own organization among the wage earners of the United States. The following is a quotation from that document:

"The American Federated Russian Famine Relief Committee is organized to get labor here in the United States to render to Russia this service in this spirit; to raise funds to buy food, etc., and to ship it to Russia as the Russians, i.e. the Soviets, prefer to have it done and to send with it the mute message the Russians are hungry to hear—that American labor understands . . . For it is a sign that the American workers realize that the Russian workers are in a long strike for the common good."

#### Fact No. 24.

The manner in which the Communist authorities in Moscow keep constant and detailed control of Communist propaganda activities in the United States is shown in an extract from instructions forwarded from Moscow headquarters in document No. 13 in 1923. The above-named document was signed by Bukharin, Radek and Kunsinon, executive committee of the Communist Internationale.

"The executive does not propose that you immediately carry out such a complete reorganization. We think rather that we can for the time being be satisfied if the illegal Central Committee and the Central Committee of the Legal Party unite and that this enlarged Executive Committee take over the leadership of the movement. The rest will follow."

And this is but a partial statement of the case. It just scratches the surface. There is much more to be said and much more will be said. America has not yet been made safe for Communism and dictatorship!

#### Roll Call!

Last week thirteen channels through which Communist propaganda reaches the American workers were listed. To list all publications that help in this direction either by design or accident would require too much space.

But let us add:

No. 14. The Young Workers' League, officially Communist, organized to capture younger workers, completely under direction of Communist Party.

No. 15. International Workers' Relief Committee, supposedly engaged in relief work for Soviets and German Communists.

Phone Market 5725

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Shoes and Tobacco  
Every sale backed by our  
**IRON CLAD MONEY BACK**  
**GUARANTEE**



**THE BOK PRIZE BALLOT.**

Winning Plan—No. 1469—Selected by Jury of American Peace Award—Created by Edward W. Bok and Offering \$100,000 for the Best Practicable Plan by Which the United States May Co-operate with Other Nations, Looking Toward the Prevention of War.

With deep satisfaction I present for the consideration and vote of the American people the plan selected by the jury as entitled to the American Peace Award under the conditions.

The award brought forth 22,165 plans. Since many of them were the composite work of organizations, universities, etc., a single plan often represented the views of hundreds or thousands of individuals. There were also received several hundred thousands of letters which, while they did not submit plans, suggested in almost each instance a solution of the peace problem.

The jury had therefore before it an index of the true feeling and judgment of hundreds of thousands of American citizens. The plans came from every group in American life. Some were obviously from life-long students of history and international law. Some were from persons who have studied little, but who have themselves seen and felt the horror of war—or who are even now living out its tragedy.

However unlike, they almost all express or imply the same conviction: That this is the time for the nations of the earth to admit frankly that war is a crime and thus withdraw the legal and moral sanction too long permitted to it as a method of settling international disputes. Thousands of plans show a deep aspiration to have the United States take the lead in a common agreement to brand war in very truth an "outlaw."

The plans show a realization that no adequate defense against this situation has thus far been devised; and that no international law has been developed to control it. They point out that security of life and property is dependent upon the abolition of war and the cessation of the manufacture of munitions of war.

Some of the plans labor with the problem of changing the hearts of men and disposing them toward peace and good-will; some labor to find a practicable means of dealing with the economic causes of war; some labor with adjusting racial animosities, with producing a finer conception of nationalism, etc., etc.

Through the plans as a whole run these dominant currents:

That, if war is honestly to be prevented, there must be a right-about-face on the part of the nations in their attitude toward it; and that by some progressive agreement the manufacture and purchase of the munitions of war must be limited or stopped.

That while no political mechanism alone will insure co-operation among the nations, there must be some machinery of co-operation if the will to co-operate is to be made effective; that mutual counsel among the nations is the real hope for bringing about the disavowal of war by the open avowal of its real causes and open discussion of them.

Finally, that there must be some means of defining, recording, interpreting and developing the law of nations.

The jury of award unanimously selected the plan given below as the one which most closely reflected several of these currents.

The Honorable Elihu Root, chairman of the jury of award, then prepared the following forward-looking statement indicating that the mutual counsel and co-operation among the nations provided in the selected plan may lead to the realization of another—and not the least important—of the dominant desires of the American public as expressed in the plans:

"It is the unanimous hope of the jury that the first fruit of the mutual counsel and co-operation

among the nations which will result from the adoption of the plan selected will be a general prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all materials of war."

The purpose of the American Peace Award is thus fulfilled: To reflect in a practicable plan the dominating national sentiment as expressed by the large cross-section of the American public taking part in the award.

I therefore commend the winning plan as unanimously selected by the jury of award, and Mr. Root's statement of the first object to be attained by the counsel and co-operation provided in the plan, to the interest and the widest possible vote of the American people.

EDWARD W. BOK.

January, 1924.

**Statement of Jury of Award.**

The jury of award realizes that there is no one approach to world peace, and that it is necessary to recognize not merely political but also psychological and economic factors. The only possible pathway to international agreement with reference to these complicated and difficult factors is through mutual counsel and co-operation which the plan selected contemplates. It is therefore the unanimous opinion of the jury that of the 22,165 plans submitted, Plan No. 1469 is "the best practicable plan by which the United States may co-operate with other nations to achieve and preserve the peace of the world."

It is the unanimous hope of the jury that the first fruit of the mutual counsel and co-operation among the nations which will result from the adoption of the plan selected will be a general prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all materials of war.

Elihu Root, Chairman; James Guthrie Harbord, Edward M. House, Ellen Fitz Pendleton, Roscoe Pound, William Allen White, Brand Whitlock.

**The Question to be Voted Upon.**

The substantial provisions which constitute the plan selected by the jury of award, and upon which the vote of the American people is asked, are hereby submitted by the Policy Committee as follows:

**I. Enter the Permanent Court.**

That the United States adhere to the Permanent Court of International Justice for the reasons and under the conditions stated by Secretary Hughes and President Harding in February, 1923.

**II. Co-operate With the League of Nations, Without Full Membership at Present.**

That without becoming a member of the League of Nations as at present constituted, the United States Government should extend its present co-operation with the League and propose participation in the work of its Assembly and Council under the following conditions and reservations:

**Safeguarding of Monroe Doctrine.**

1. The United States accepts the League of Nations as an instrument of mutual counsel, but it will assume no obligation to interfere with political questions of policy or internal administration of any foreign state.

In uniting its efforts with those of other states for the preservation of peace and the promotion of the common welfare, the United States insists upon the safeguarding of the Monroe Doctrine and does not abandon its traditional attitude concerning American independence of the Old World and does not consent to submit its long established policy concerning questions regarded by it as purely American to the recommendation or decision of other powers.

**No Military or Economic Force.**

2. The only kind of compulsion which nations can freely engage to apply to each other in the name of peace is that which arises from confer-

It is curious, writes Richard Burton in The Bookman, but the one trait anticipated by me in the West was a cocksure self-sufficiency, a complacent assumption that "we are the people." Exactly the contrary is true: the Westerner is of all men most modest, humble minded and unassertive. He instinctively kowtows to the East; you would take him for a Mohammedan. The less he knows about it, save by hearsay, the more he believes that everything there is, for some subtle reason, better than his own. (The Pacific coast is an exception, a law unto itself.)—Christian Science Monitor.

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ence, from moral judgment, from full publicity, and from the power of public opinion.

The United States will assume no obligations under Article X in its present form, or under Article XVI in its present form in the Covenant, or in its amended form as now proposed, unless in any particular case Congress has authorized such action.

The United States proposes that Article X and XVI be either dropped altogether or so amended and changed as to eliminate any suggestion of a general agreement to use coercion for obtaining conformity to the pledges of the Covenant.

#### No Obligations Under Versailles Treaty.

3. The United States will accept no responsibilities under the Treaty of Versailles unless in any particular case Congress has authorized such action.

#### League Open to All Nations.

4. The United States Government proposes that Article I of the Covenant be construed and applied, or, if necessary, redrafted, so that admission to the League shall be assured to any self-governing state that wishes to join and that receives the favorable vote of two-thirds of the Assembly.

#### Development of International Law.

5. As a condition of its participation in the work and counsels of the League, the United States asks that the Assembly and Council consent—or obtain authority—to begin collaboration for the revision and development of international law, employing for this purpose the aid of a commission of jurists. This Commission would be directed to formulate anew existing rules of the law of nations, to reconcile divergent opinions, to consider points hitherto inadequately provided for but vital to the maintenance of international justice, and in general to define the social rights and duties of states. The recommendations of the Commission would be presented from time to time, in proper form for consideration, to the Assembly as to a recommending if not a law-making body.

#### Author's Name Not to Be Revealed Until After Referendum.

In order that the vote may be taken solely upon the merits of the plan, the Policy Committee, with the acquiescence of Mr. Bok, has decided not to disclose the authorship of the plan until after the referendum, or early in February. The identity of the author is unknown to the members of the Jury of Award and the Policy Committee, except one delegated member.

#### The Policy Committee.

John W. Davis, Learned Hand, William H. Johnston, Esther Everett Lape, Member in Charge, Nathan L. Miller, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. Ogden Reid, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Henry L. Stimson, Melville E. Stone, Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Treasurer.

#### BLUEPRINT READING.

"Interest in the Blueprint Reading courses offered by the Extension Division is now so keen that it may be necessary to conduct more than one course at a time," according to Allyn G. Smith, chairman, Technical Department. "The last class held in San Francisco was the largest ever organized in this subject and it seems likely that the attendance for the year 1924 will be even larger."

The Extension Division has planned courses this year for both San Francisco and Oakland. The San Francisco classes are divided into two groups, one dealing with elementary instruction in plan reading designed to teach the reading of simple blueprints after laying a basis of instruction in the foundations of drawing; and the Advanced Class aiming to give instruction in the interpretation of the more complicated type of blueprint and including an introduction to the practice of estimating. The Elementary Class in San Francisco begins Wednesday, January 16, at 7 p. m. in Room 237 Pacific Building and will consist of eight two-hour sessions. The Advanced Class starts on Thursday, January 17, and is held in the same room for a total of eight two-hour meetings.

In Oakland an Elementary Class is to be given beginning Wednesday, January 16, in the Oakland Extension Center, 1512 Franklin street, Room 304. This course will consist of fifteen two-hour meetings, the instruction being given by Albert W. Parker who has had wide experience in blueprint reading and estimating of a varied character.

Circulars describing these courses in detail are being distributed from the various offices of the Extension Division in Oakland and San Francisco.

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#### THE PLAN IN BRIEF

##### Proposes

I. That the United States shall immediately enter the Permanent Court of International Justice, under the conditions stated by Secretary Hughes and President Harding in February, 1923.

II. That without becoming a member of the League of Nations as at present constituted, the United States shall offer to extend its present co-operation with the League and participate in the work of the League as a body of mutual counsel under conditions which

1. Substitute moral force and public opinion for the military and economic force originally implied in Articles X and XVI.
2. Safeguard the Monroe Doctrine.
3. Accept the fact that the United States will assume no obligations under the Treaty of Versailles except by Act of Congress.
4. Propose that membership in the League should be opened to all nations.
5. Provide for the continuing development of international law.

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#### DAYS GONE BY.

By Jack Williams.

In memory of the past; to the city by the Golden Gate, the former bed-rock of solid unionism; the dear old town that in early days blazed forth its message far and wide as a haven of welcome to organizing unionists who sought a center in which fears existed not in planning for the union future.

These memories forced from me an appeal to the still existent remnant of the old guard to assemble and point out a means to redeem the name adorned with brilliance in the past annals of organized labor.

What revived these memories and created the appeal? Please read the below, therein lies the answer.

As a delegate to the Label Section my attention was swiftly brought to point by a statement from a visiting representative of labor who said: "Today San Francisco is the boiling pot of organized labor destruction." Fix the meaning yourselves.

The fact that many unionists of the bay city of the West are shamefully lax in union duty, and that the former spirit of labor needs quick reviving, and is pressing in its claim is evident to all who retain recollections of the city's past honors in the big fight against merciless beings who swept little children into the dragon's net in order to swell bank-worship to the demands of the money-god and his hellish work in a land that holds all that is needed in the crowning of labor and the happiness of its people. But the revelation that the city had reached conditions wished for by the exponents of the "open shop" was a shock that will need a lot of optimistic medicine before I recover.

On my way to the hay, thoughts abundant crowded on me. Dispensing with the "boiling pot" shock for the time being my mind reverted to Label Section attendance. Undeniable is the power within the folds of the union label. All that this redeemer seeks so as to spread its gospel is aid in breaking the chains that prevents it reaching full light and making known its divine message to a somewhat darkened labor world.

This power is so evident, so easy to release were workers to heed its simple pleas that bewilderment (sorrow to those who know) is the portion of regular delegates at Label Section meetings. Within the twenties, officials included, is the average attendance.

Remember, the union label needs publicity to further its cause in labor deliverance; also remember that publicity is widened in proportion to representation. If then you'll call to mind the above mentioned attendance in comparison with the numbers making up the extensive unions, the bewilderment and sorrow spoken of will in no way be unaccountable.

One of the solid supports of unionism is the closed shop of which the label is the symbol. The label has no guesses to make. Its course is set if unionists will act straight in their duty.

The mysteries surrounding us acquire interest because they are puzzles. There isn't much puzzle about neglecting the union label. To men and women who think, such neglect is downright cowardice.

The seemingly don't-care attitude of some unionists to the supreme power expounded by the union label will in time bring its reward. Memory in the days to come (when the "little sticker" will be ready to accept its diadem) will draw a mind-picture that will hurt off-sliding from brothers and sisters in support of the union label—the silent and most powerful agent in the whole region of organized endeavor.

Demand the union label on all purchases. That is the best way to promote the cause of unionism. Take no excuses or substitutes.



**MUST TAKE LEAGUE.**

(By International Labor News Service.)

Defining the international issue as being one between the League of Nations or a league of financiers, Samuel Gompers in the leading article of the January issue of the official magazine, the American Federationist, declares the League of Nations is "the only approach to democracy among nations." Mr. Gompers finds the League also "is the only international body in existence or seriously proposed that serves as a continuous open forum for the nations."

Seeing as the alternative a league of international financiers, whose present operations he describes in much detail, Mr. Gompers finds that "secret diplomacy, the old order of international affairs, might not be particularly dangerous in these days of newspaper enterprise if it were not for the existence of these huge international interests operating across national boundaries."

Declaring that the interest of Americans in European affairs is growing, Mr. Gompers states that "Europe promises to be an overshadowing issue in 1924. Our interest changes from month to month and almost from day to day, but it grows; disarmament, proposed economic conferences or world court, in one form or another, Europe is always before us."

"As long as the League of Nations or some association of nations was before the country our foreign relations—including economic questions and proposed remedies against the recurrence of war—were discussed in the open. International financial interests were forced to subordinate themselves to the discussion of fundamental international principles."

**Discussion Now in Secret.**

"Within four years a great and ominous change has taken place. The whole atmosphere of international discussion has become clouded. International financial interests no longer operate in the open and their subsidized propaganda cover the entire field of international discussion as with a smoke screen. The change began when President Harding, immediately after his election, ceased all reference to his proposed 'Association of Nations.' It was accentuated when Secretary Hughes began to show in his state utterances that he had abandoned his support of the League of Nations with reservations. And, finally, the ideal atmosphere for the intrigue and propaganda and secret diplomacy of financiers was provided when Secretary Hughes' later pronouncements struck at the very foundations of any conceivable association of nations."

"The League of Nations is indorsed by organized labor because it is the only international body in existence or seriously proposed that serves as a continuous open forum for the nations, because it is the only approach to democracy among governments. Without it the financial interests of the great powers and those most powerful, subtle and menacing of all financial interests, the international bankers, are sure to control international relations. They are always on the job; they know exactly what they want."

"Secret diplomacy, the old order of international affairs, might not be particularly dangerous in these days of newspaper enterprise if it were not for the existence of these huge international interests operating across national boundaries. The danger comes not from the diplomats, who after all are known, but from the financiers, who operate behind the scenes."

**Follow Perilous Objectives.**

"The phrase 'international financier' seems to imply that the cosmopolitan bankers represent some form of internationalism. This is the reverse of the truth. Along with certain legitimate and necessary functions the very nature of their work compels them to follow dangerous and reactionary objectives. They seek to export capital regardless of the results on the exporting nations, regardless of the fact that such capital may be

much more needed at home, regardless of the fact that the nation loses entire control over that capital over long periods."

"In so far as they regard themselves as pure and simple business men, the international bankers do not hold themselves responsible for the political results of what they do; for the entanglement of our government to protect their rights in politically backward countries; for the fact that the transfer of American capital to one nation rather than another gives certain American interests a special concern with that nation as against other nations, regardless of the interests of America as a whole."

"Exported capital is expatriated capital and international bankers had better be called denationalized bankers as far as many of their functions are concerned. Talk about a 'super-power'! International finance is today the super-power. The only question is whether that super-power can be offset and matched by a democratic international body which has at least that degree of super-power necessary to deal on equal terms with super-national finance."

**BIFF FEDERATED PRESS.**

(By International Labor News Service.)

Organized labor of Los Angeles has just handed the Federated Press a big wallop.

As a result of the report on the Federated Press adopted by the recent Portland, Ore., convention of the American Federation of Labor, the board of publishers of The Citizen, representing the Los Angeles Central Labor Council and the Council's three departments—the Allied Printing Trades Council, the Los Angeles Building Trades Council and the Metal Trades Council—has discontinued its subscription to the news service of the Federated Press.

In announcing its decision to have nothing more to do with the Federated Press, The Citizen prints in full the American Federation of Labor convention's report on the Federated Press, with the convention's action on the report. The convention, it will be recalled, indorsed the report of the Federated Press, including the following summing up of the Federated Press' attitude:

"We found throughout the Federated Press service a continued domination of the news by articles relating to the I. W. W., the so-called amalgamation movement, 'political' prisoners, the Communist party, the Workers party, the Socialist party and Russian affairs. That is to say, that there is a continuous tide flowing through the Federated Press service of a pro-Soviet, pro-Communist, pro-revolutionary, anti-American Federation of Labor character."

At the end of the convention's report, The Citizen says:

"As a result of the position of the American Federation of Labor on the Federated Press, the Board of Publishers of The Citizen, representing the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, chartered direct by the American Federation of Labor, and the three department councils of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council—namely, the Allied Printing Trades Council, the Los Angeles Building Trades Council and the Metal Trades Council—had discontinued its subscription to the news service of the Federated Press. The action of the Board of Publishers has been concurred in by the Central Labor Council and the three department councils, which function for the organized labor movement of Los Angeles, the owner of The Citizen."

The severance of relations between The Citizen and the Federated Press is regarded as one of the hardest blows the Federated Press has received since the American Federation of Labor convention. The Citizen is one of the most ably edited labor papers in the country and has a large circulation and far-reaching influence on the Pacific Coast.

**CUT YOURSELF A PIECE OF CAKE.**By J. M. Baer, The Congressman-Cartoonist.  
(By International Labor News Service.)

Two centuries ago, Benjamin Franklin gave some good advice to the poor on how to become rich. Now the Saturday Evening Post, founded by him, indorses Mellon's tax revision plan which shows the "poor" rich how to become richer.

In an editorial entitled, "Cut Yourself a Piece of Cake" The Post defends Andy Mellon's tax revision scheme to greatly reduce the taxes of the very rich and slightly reduce the tax on very small taxpayers. It shifts the burden of the taxes on the smaller fellow and relieves the big fellow. It does just what Wall Street has wanted for some time and the credulous public believe most of the bunk that is written in favor of the plan by the propaganda organs of big business.

Eighty per cent of the people are not affected directly by the proposed Mellon tax reduction while the 20 per cent who pay—and justly so—the tax on the larger incomes will be greatly relieved.

The burden will be shifted indirectly to the House of Want by the kept politicians of the House of Have.

About the time that Andy Mellon gets his tax reduction across, Congress will pass the Bonus to obtain the soldier's vote and Senator Smoot will come forth with the Sales Tax—which is a method devised by Wall Street to tax the stomachs of the poor and take the taxes off the pocket-books of the rich.

Let us take one typical example to show the inconsistency of Mellon's tax reduction plan. The married man (with a family) who has an income of \$5000 a year, would only save \$22.75. The wealthy man with an income of \$1,000,000 a year would save over \$250,000. In other words, 200 heads of families, each having an income of \$5000, would have a total income of one million dollars and would save only \$4550, while one man with a single income of a million would save \$258,278 each year. One millionaire saves \$243,728 more than two hundred people, each having a \$5000 income, but paying in all the same amount as the multi-millionaire. Who's the goat?

Instead of the people cutting themselves a piece of cake the idea is to give the rich more cake and take a little more bread away from the workers of the nation. It is a new method of setting the rich man's table so that fewer crumbs will fall off for poor Lazarus.

After appropriating millions to pay off the war profiteers and grafters, after guaranteeing the railroads a fixed return after the war, after protecting the organized robbers with an indefensible tariff—Mellon and his crowd now propose to deprive the soldier, who fought the war, of a paltry bonus and relieve those who have gouged the government in war and peace times of a just tax on their huge incomes. Where do the people get any cut of the cake? The people get a gold brick. Andy furnishes the brass and the reactionary periodicals put on a thin gold plate.

One fixed resolution is better than any number of New Year resolutions. Those who get somewhere in life usually know where they want to get and keep pressing steadily towards their goal. They don't progress by fits and starts. They don't "slump" for a while and then take a sudden notion to move heaven and earth. They are balanced. They have solidity. They have stability. They possess determination. They allow nothing to swerve them from their fixed purpose, their fixed aim in life. So, instead of forming a lot of brand-new resolutions, form just one resolution, namely, that hereafter you will have resolution.—Forbes Magazine.

Demand the union label on all purchases. That is the best way to promote the cause of unionism. Take no excuses or substitutes.



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MEMBER OF  
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1924

"I tell you the future can hold no terrors,  
For any sad soul while the stars revolve,  
If he will stand firm on the grave of his errors  
And instead of regretting—resolve, resolve."

If you failed last year there is nothing to gain  
through crying about it, but it is always wise to  
recognize your mistakes and thus profit by them.  
This is as true of unions as of individuals.

The union label, consistently demanded by the  
organized workers and their friends, can do more  
to promote the welfare of the wage workers gener-  
ally in a peaceful way, than any other instru-  
ment within the hands of trade unionists. Try  
demanding it for a while and see what a sense  
of satisfaction such a policy will bring you.

News from Russia must pass the soviet censor  
before it is permitted to leave Russia. News from  
Russia appears in American newspapers as it is  
passed by the soviet censor. Soviet censors are  
rigid. They not only cut out what they don't  
like, but they have been known to insert matter  
of their own without consulting the writer of the  
original dispatch. During the war news from the  
fighting nations was censored. Every one knew  
that it was censored, because nobody made any  
effort to conceal the fact. Censored war dis-  
patches were printed under the words, "Passed  
by the Censor," or "Censored." There was no  
deception about that. And there was a great  
war on. Press associations and newspapers do  
not put the words, "Passed by the Censor," over  
their dispatches from Russia. They allow those  
dispatches to appear as bona fide news stories,  
with the inference that they were prepared as  
news accounts are prepared here in America and  
that they are transmitted as written. Why do  
not press associations and newspapers use the  
words, "Passed by the Censor," over news dis-  
patches from Russia? Why do they not permit  
their readers to know the important truth that  
news dispatches from Russia tell only what the  
soviets want to have told—that news from Russia  
is nothing more than soviet propaganda? Why  
is this?

## The Community Chest

The campaign to raise money for the Community Chest in this city for the purpose of taking care of the charities of San Francisco during the present year will shortly be opened and deserves to succeed. During the past year the organization demonstrated in practical fashion that a great saving in money can be made by bringing together the various organizations in this manner and that a great amount of good in excess of that possible under the old order of things can be accomplished. This state of affairs is brought about by a very large reduction in the overhead cost of collecting the funds by having it done by one organization and at one time. Besides the value of the plan in this connection there is removed the constant annoyance of the many drives that were necessary under the scheme of things whereby each organization collected its own funds.

It should also be remembered that those who desire their contributions to go to particular organizations or for special purposes can provide for so doing by turning in the money to the Community Chest, with the stipulation that it shall go here or there or be used in this or that fashion. There need not, therefore, be any hesitation by any one to contribute to the Chest fund for fear that the money will not go into the desired channels.

The funds are to be collected this year from January 28th to February 9th, but before that time speakers will be going throughout the city explaining the aims, objects and purposes and all details of the Community Chest plans and giving any information that may be desired by the public. Organizations desiring to have speakers visit them can be accommodated by communicating with the headquarters in the Palace Hotel.

That the Community Chest organization is based on the principle of democracy, with the deciding voice in its policies toward the affiliated institutions resting largely with the institutions themselves and their representatives, is explained in a statement issued by the city's central philanthropic organization.

On the board of directors, under the constitution of the Community Chest, there is a representative of the San Francisco Labor Council and a representative of the Building Trades Council. These representatives at present are George S. Hollis and Lawrence J. Flaherty. Fifteen members of the board of directors are elected by the vote of all the contributors to the Community Chest, fifteen are elected by the vote of the societies and agencies as units, and two are appointed by the Mayor, representing the city government, and two by the Chamber of Commerce.

In the direction of relief work in the city, of the services performed by the institutions, there is also a democratic voice. Each society or agency is encouraged to preserve its traditions of service and its contact with persons interested in its particular humanitarian work. Beyond that, however, it is the regulation of the Community Chest that all recommendations affecting the operation of institutions shall come from joint committees on which the social workers have the majority vote.

This is done through the Council of Social and Health Agencies, which is composed of delegates from all relief and welfare institutions in the city, including municipal departments not embraced in the Community Chest. Members of the Council of Social and Health Agencies form joint committees with members of the budget committee of the Community chest. There are three members of the council and two of the budget committee on each joint committee.

It was these joint committees that first passed on all the data for the 1924 budget of the Community Chest, and made recommendations for the final budget soon to be announced.

By this general policy of democratic control, the Community Chest keeps in touch with the people, and insures fair consideration for all in need.

Organization work is being perfected through the meeting of various committees almost daily and when the actual drive is started everything will be in readiness to carry it on without a hitch. Every member of a union ought to contribute something toward this worthy purpose.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

When you hear a woman who never earned a dollar toward her own support in her life advising wage-working women that they would be better off without the protective laws enacted in this country during the past forty or fifty years just ask her where she gained her information and see whether the facts of life support her theories and contentions. We know they do not.

"Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey, where wealth accumulates and men decay," said Oliver Goldsmith in his "Deserted Village." There are some signs of that sort of thing taking place in this glorious land of ours, as it has already taken place in many of the European countries, and it behooves those interested in perpetuating government of the people by the people and for the people to take notice of this condition.

The Northwestern Electric Company has informed the Oregon Board of Conciliation that it will not produce its records in its attack on organized electrical workers. The company admits that it has contracted with the Burns Detective Agency to employ strikebreakers. The leading strikebreaker did not appear before the board, though he was cited. The company is attempting to reduce wages of its electrical workers and operate on the anti-union plan. It has declined to arbitrate.

A study of the 48-hour week by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics is an answer to any "doubting Thomas" on the value of trade unionism. During the last few years the eight-hour day has spread so rapidly that there is now scarcely an industry or trade which has not, to a greater or less extent, adopted either the 48 or 44-hour week, it is stated. "This is particularly true of trades that are thoroughly organized. A recent survey of union scales of wages and hours of labor showed that of 860,000 union members, 89 per cent had agreements providing for an eight-hour day, and 68 per cent worked 44 hours or less per week."

Out of the thousands of schemes and plans submitted to it, the committee of judges to award the prize for the best plan to maintain the peace of the world, headed by Elihu Root, selected one practically indorsing as the only feasible plan, the League of Nations. Nothing could indicate more clearly that the opposition to the League was purely of a partisan political character. It must be a great source of satisfaction to Woodrow Wilson to note that such a decision was necessary on the part of the committee after examining thousands of plans. This result also demonstrates the wisdom of the decision of the American Federation of Labor in repeatedly calling attention to the desirability of the United States entering and supporting the League of Nations in the interest of world peace and harmony. After five years of study on the part of hundreds of thousands of people no one has anything better to offer. Very few people want war and nearly everybody desires peace, but a great many people allow political demagogues to deceive them. Fortunately the great mass of the American Federation of Labor cannot be placed in the category of those so deceived.

## WIT AT RANDOM

He—Ah, your little dog has an enviable position!

She—Do you mean because he is always with me?

He—Not exactly, but I was just thinking how happy I would be if I had some one to pay all my taxes for me!—Kasper (Stockholm).

The teacher had been trying to inculcate the principles of the Golden Rule and turn-the-other-cheek.

"Now, Tommy," she asked, "what would you do supposing a boy struck you?"

"How big a boy are you supposing?" demanded Tommy.—American Legion Weekly.

Judge—This man says that after he fired a shot, he saw you run from his chicken-coop.

Rastus Johnsing—He could easy be mistaken, jedge. Fast ez Ah was runnin', it mought have been some one else what faintly resembles me.—The American Legion Weekly.

"Mamma," said little Elsie, "I do wish I had some money to give you for the poor children."

Her mother, wishing to teach her the lesson of self-sacrifice, said: "Very well, dear; if you would like to go without sugar for a week I'll give you the money instead, and then you will have some."

The little one considered solemnly for a moment and then said: "Must it be sugar, mamma?"

"Why, no, darling, not necessarily. What would you like to do without?"

"Soap, mamma," was Elsie's answer.—Boston Transcript.

At a lecture the speaker orated fervently: "He drove straight to his goal. He looked neither to the right nor to the left, but pressed forward, moved by a definite purpose. Neither friend nor foe could delay him nor turn him from his course. All who crossed his path did so at their own peril. What would you call such a man?"

"A truck driver," shouted a voice from the audience.—Forbes Magazine.

Little Johnny, aged six, had been to church, and had displayed more than usual interest in the sermon, in which the origin of Eve had been dwelt on at some length.

On his return from service, there being guests at dinner, he had also displayed a good deal of interest in the eatables, especially the pie and cakes.

Some time afterwards, being missed, he was found sitting quietly in a corner with his hands pressed tightly over his ribs, and an expression of awful anxiety on his face.

"Why, what on earth is the matter?" asked his mother in alarm.

"Mamma, I'm afraid I'm going to have a wife," little Johnny replied.—Brisbane Mail.

A salesmanlike looking inspector was surprised to find a dirty roller towel in the washroom. Indignantly he said to the landlord:

"Don't you know that it has been against the law for years to put up a roller towel in this State?"

"Sure, I know it," replied the proprietor, "but no ex-post facto laws goes in Kansas, and that there towel was put up before the law was passed."—Topeka Capital.

## MISCELLANEOUS

## THE THING WORTH WHILE.

Whatever may be the thing we do,  
Or the end for which we strive,  
If worthy the aim which we pursue,  
As onward and on we drive,  
We may be sure as the days go by,  
If truly and earnestly we try,  
That ever closer the goal draws nigh  
Where some day we shall arrive.

For the thing worth while is to keep right on,  
With a purpose fixed and true,  
Resolved with the coming of each new dawn  
To do what we have to do;  
Unmindful of steepes we are forced to climb,  
As we plod each weary mile,  
Sustained by a magical faith sublime  
In doing the thing worth while.

Whatever the scheme we have in mind,  
Whatever the dreams we dream,  
It is in the worth-while tasks we find  
Our hopes of the future gleam,—  
Hopes of the future that glow as bright  
As stars that blaze on a cold, clear night,  
Or flowery fields of pure delight,  
Where garlands of promise teem.

For the thing worth while is the compass true  
That points the way to the goal,  
As the magnet points unerringly to  
The Far North's desolate pole;  
And ever secure is the course we wend,  
In spite of the bitter trial,  
And a joy we find in the days we spend  
Achieving the thing worth while.  
—Sidney Warren Mase, in Forbes Magazine.

## BITTER TAX FIGHT ON.

Congress has reconvened, following the holiday recess, and from now until mid-summer the lawmakers will have the center of the stage, with tax reduction the big contest.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon's plan has been made public by the committee. This procedure is rather unusual, but at least one copy fell into the hands of "outsiders," and the committee made the bill public.

The Mellon bill is a mass of technical matter, comprising more than 35 columns of the average newspaper, set in 6-point type.

The bill reduces the tax rate on normal incomes from 4 per cent to 3 per cent. This affects workers. In the case of large incomes the cuts are most drastic, and around this point will center a bitter fight both in and out of Congress.

Under the present income tax law a married man with two dependents and having an annual income of \$100,000, must pay \$30,076. Under the Mellon plan he will pay \$19,792. If he has an annual income of \$150,000 he pays \$58,076 under the present law, while under the proposed law he would pay but \$35,292.

Where a man has an income of \$500,000 annually, he now pays \$260,576. Under the Mellon proposal he would pay \$143,792.

Opponents of the bill insist it favors the rich, who will escape taxation out of all proportion to the poor. It is also charged that this will permit further escape of the war-rich from paying their just share of government maintenance.

Defenders of the Mellon bill have perfected a powerful publicity machine to defend the proposal.

## WHY SHOES ARE HIGH.

The International Shoe Company reports a surplus of \$6,353,350 for the year 1923. This is after all expenses and interest on preferred and common stock is paid.



## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Typographical Union No. 21 held a special meeting Sunday, January 6th, to consider the counter proposition of the Printers' Board of Trade and the Franklin Printing Trades' Association. In negotiation with the scale committee of No. 21, the employers had offered the union a continuation of the present contract for the coming year. Their proposition was read to the union and upon vote was rejected unanimously, and the scale committee ordered to so report to the employers' committee. The meeting was one of the largest held in recent years, likewise one of the shortest, lasting a little less than one hour.

On Wednesday evening, January 2, members of Palo Alto Union No. 521 held a special meeting following a complimentary dinner and get-together. Following the dinner, which was an elegant repast, the members made themselves comfortable while they listened to a few remarks from their president, Walter J. Davis; George F. Morell, editor of the Times; Stuart, the Printer; President Stauffer of No. 21; Frank Kasson, secretary of No. 521; Will A. Friend of the Stanford Press; apprentices, Pierre Huss and Don Warren; R. H. Davis, proofreader; followed by a round table talk, led by W. C. McRae. The union then passed resolutions on the death of the late Frank J. Bonnington, who organized the union on July 2, 1902. They then voted to make the banquet a quarterly affair, and President Stauffer put in his bid for a standing invitation. The meeting was a success and was the means of the members getting together and becoming better acquainted with one another.

Every employee of Walter N. Brunt, the Seventh street printer, was the recipient of a holiday remembrance. This is an annual custom with this old-established firm.

Another of the San Francisco shops to remember its employees at Christmas time was the Margaret Mary Morgan Company on California street. Each of the employees of the composing room was made a present of a cash sum.

Earl F. Owen, writing from Baltimore, states: "Baltimore has just negotiated a new scale for the year 1924, and although we did not get the amount of increase we were after, or what we deserve, it was some satisfaction to know that the rise from \$42 and \$45 to \$48 and \$50 signifies progress at least."

There will be a meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society Sunday, January 13th, in Union Hall, Labor Temple, 16th and Capp streets, at 2 p.m. This is the regular semi-annual meeting. The society is reported as being in a flourishing condition with \$10,000 in the treasury and 250 active members. A part of the business to come before the meeting Sunday is the selection of doctors and druggists for San Francisco and Oakland for the coming year. The Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society is the oldest mutual aid society on the Pacific coast and has paid thousands of dollars to its members in its many years of existence. A part of the obligation which the society assumes toward its members is the payment of a \$10 weekly benefit to those of its members incapacitated, as well as furnishing doctors and medicines at all times. The initiation fee is small and the monthly dues nominal. Membership is limited to members of the Typographical Union.

P. H. Morgan, Journal chapel, was the victim of an accident December 31 in which he narrowly escaped with his life. Mr. Morgan had been in San Jose and was returning home in one of the rapid transit busses, and as it neared Santa Clara the bus skidded and was hit in the side by a rapid moving touring car. The impact was of sufficient force to throw Mr. Morgan against

the side of the bus, injuring his left shoulder and arm and almost severed his left ear from his head. He was confined to a hospital for several days, but his many friends will be glad to know that he is able to leave the hospital and be among his friends.

Charles W. Klor, Examiner chapel, is just recovering from an operation for appendicitis in a local hospital. Mr. Klor's friends will be glad to know that he is past the danger point and within a short time will be able to resume his work.

They didn't go—the writer was misinformed. Last week we mentioned in these columns that Col. Doug. White and Charles Houck had left for Los Angeles and Southern California points on a visit. But at the last moment Mr. White took suddenly ill, which necessitated canceling of the proposed visit.

George Leichner of the Dixon-Fish chapel, is again at his post of duty following a major operation in which his life was despaired of. Mr. Leichner had been suffering from stomach trouble and the middle of November was compelled to enter a hospital, where he underwent an operation for ulcers of the stomach.

Rumors have been circulated in San Francisco during the past week to the effect that Big Six has made a settlement of their newspaper scale on a basis of \$63, 66 and \$69. The rumors are false, President Rouse of Big Six having sent the following telegram: "Nothing in the rumor; very little likelihood of an early settlement."

Eddie Jensen, formerly of the Knight-Counihan chapel, is the new foreman of the International Printing Co.

Harold Hancock, for several years foreman at Schwabacher-Frey Co., has resigned his position. Upon his retirement, the members of the chapel presented Mr. Hancock with a handsome gift as an appreciation of the high esteem in which he was held by the chapel members.

Miss Daisy Dennis, Examiner chapel, is enjoying a few weeks' midwinter vacation in Southern California.

Al Overly, for the past couple years a makeup on the Daily News, has transferred his affections to his first love—the Chronicle.

J. J. Cahill, who has been subbing on the make-

up side of the Herald, has accepted a situation on the Daily News.

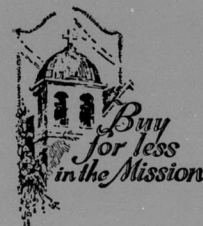
"Jack" McKenna, late of the Carlisle chapel, is the new skipper at Schwabacher-Frey's. Mr. McKenna is a thorough printer, all-around good



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DECEMBER 31st, 1923

Assets.....	\$89,174,468.57
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	3,850,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund.....	430,275.37

MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO DISTRICT BRANCH.....	Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....	Haight and Belvedere Streets
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FOUR AND ONE QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum,  
COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,  
AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY



fellow, and will no doubt succeed in his new position.

George S. Long, apprentice in the Overland chapel, was injured Sunday in a collision with an automobile at Twenty-fifth and Folsom streets. George sustained a broken leg.

Representative Eugene Donovan was a visitor in San Francisco between trains one day last week en route to Reno, where he was ordered by the international officers to assist in adjudicating their new scale of wages for 1924. Upon passing through this city Monday to his headquarters in Los Angeles Mr. Donovan reported that he had obtained a settlement satisfactory to the Reno union, which obtained a \$3 per week increase, making the new scale \$45 and \$48, retroactive to December 1, 1923. The newspaper men will work 45 hours per week and the job branch 44 hours under the new agreement, which gives the job printers on hour the best of the bargain.

Chronicle Chapel Notes—A serious injury befell Chet Martin, ad foreman, some days back. He quit work at 2 o'clock and awoke in the Emergency Hospital at 3, some good Samaritan having discovered him lying on the sidewalk a half block from his home, 3156 Clay street, and summoned an ambulance. Chet doesn't know whether he was waylaid by footpads or hit by an auto, the nature of his injuries, however, rather lending support to the latter supposition. It is feared he will be laid up for several weeks, he not being of a very robust constitution. Members of the visiting committee—J. H. Adams, A. A. Adams and Victor Aro—of the Chronicle Mutual Benefit Society and numerous other friends hastened to call as soon as the injured man was able to receive company. Mr. Martin is the first beneficiary of the recently organized Chronicle benefit society and is emphatic in his indorsement of this form of insurance. It would also appear that he comes under the Workmen's Compensation Act as recently defined by the United States Supreme Court (reported in Labor Clarion of December 21st) holding employer liable for injuries to employee while en route to and from work.

Regular monthly chapel meeting takes place Tuesday, January 15, at 3 p.m. Besides the semi-annual election of a chairman, two changes in chapel laws are up for action, one concerning posting of overtime on the bulletin board, the other permitting a sub to face his slip instead of withdrawing it from the board when not wishing to work. A committee, comprising Lyle Slocum, Doc Harriman and "Paddy" Paddock, has already posted a suggested form to be used for overtime.

A letter from M. A. Blade to Frank De Jarnatt gives a few details of what Big Six is asking for New York printers—\$12 for a six-hour day. Furthermore he opines the prospects for getting it are not so awfully gloomy either.

Tuesday a week ago was a busy day for Willis L. Hall, who commutes from Palo Alto. It was his day off at the shop, hence plenty for him to do at home. Being treasurer of the Waverly Club, an auditing committee called to make a semi-annual examination of his accounts; being also treasurer of the Modern Woodmen of America, an auditing committee from that organization came to make its half-yearly examination. Mr. Hall then took up work on his peninsula directory, which he plans soon to have ready for the printer.

That sure was a powerful disinfectant Foreman Wells had sprinkled on the floor—nothing else but. It smelled to high heaven and stopped complaints as well as dust. Fleas? Well, if any are left, they're like good Indians—Dead.

Frank Marietta, a miniature de luxe edition of genus homo, says he fears age is approaching, his trillies giving indications that way. Hence, says Frank, they must be preserved—but not in

alcohol; his plan being to acquire sole ownership of a Lizzie in the near future.

A pair hard to beat—J. J. Cahill and C. M. Baker, formerly with the Chronicle, now help the Daily News disseminate wit, wisdom and worse to the four corners of the city, Mr. Cahill as a makeup and Mr. Baker as a keyboard artist. May their shadows never grow less, for both are good fellows as well as good printers.

Jack Snell is in receipt of a letter from Paul J. Lindley, resident of the Home, in which was inclosed a copy of the Christmas Day menus. It is an eight-page illustrated folder, and if this breakfast, luncheon and dinner were equalled in high-priced hotels, diners were fortunate indeed.

Reports of cold weather prevailing in Los Angeles coming to the attention of James Orr Kennard, he resolved to grace the town with his presence and if warmth of temperament helps the climate any, Los Angeles should be as comfortable as a summer resort or Mexico during a revolution. Jeems diagnoses his absence as lasting a week, two if his money holds out.

The week just passed witnessed Frank Hutchinson on the job again, he and Mrs. Hutchinson having spent the holidays in Los Angeles with relatives. "Hutch" never went near a print shop and is unable to say how working conditions are. He was more interested in the open country and much of the time was passed in an automobile his brother-in-law placed at his disposal.

Immediately following the chapel meeting on January 15 a meeting of the Chronicle Mutual Benefit Society will be called to order. Officers to be elected for six-month terms are president, vice-president, two directors and secretary-treasurer. Candidates for admission to membership are reported to be J. O. Kennard, James E. Walker, R. H. Bunow and R. Cyr.

Two pair and one to draw to isn't a bad hand and lots of times rakes in the dough; at least it proved true in the cases of Messrs. Dye, Nesbit, Olcovich, Harris and Crawford, last week they having stood in just the right spot when the shekels were passed out.

A. O. Vann, an ex-Chronicle lino sub and now proprietor of the "best job in 'Frisco," to quote his own words, at the Pacific Coast Merchant, a few days ago installed Mrs. Vann and his three daughters in an apartment until he can locate permanently. As Mr. Vann talks of soon owning a four-wheel Rickenbacker, it would seem his best-job talk is not to be classed as a gentle zephyr.

That genial chap, E. W. Beedle, reports his family as again under one room, Mrs. Beedle and Miss Beedle having recently reached here from the grand old State of Washington. His son, once a printer's devil, had a change of mind and turned to banking, being now wit hthe Anglo-California.

During the last few days D. A. Paddock devoted his spare time to the distribution of union label literature put out by the label committee. No. 21 boasts no more loyal, indefatigable worker for this good cause.

### MEET YOUR FAVORITE STAR.

Meet your favorite screen star at the benefit entertainment and ball to be given by Butchers' Union No. 115 at the Civic Auditorium, Thursday night, January 17th.

From Hollywood comes the good news that several hundred of the stars of filmdom are coming to San Francisco to participate in the Butchers' Union benefit. Many of them will be seen in unique acts and all will participate in the grand march which will open the all-night dancing that will follow the program of entertainment.

Eighteen of the leading vaudeville artists of the country will appear in special acts under the direction of Blake and Amber, who say it will be the best show ever staged in San Francisco.

All the city and county officials will attend as guests of honor. Mayor James Rolph will lead the grand march with one of the screen stars.

An orchestra of one hundred pieces will furnish the music for the dancing, which will be held in the main auditorium and the side halls on the first floor.

An elaborate electrical exhibition will be given during the dancing under the direction of the Moving Picture Operators' Union.

The entire proceeds from the benefit will be devoted to financing the relief work of Journeymen Butchers' Union No. 115.

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Cord Tires, size 32x4, at.....\$16.95

Cord Tires, size 32x4 1/2, at.....\$19.95

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LAUNDRY**  
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and Collars



## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Synopsis of Minutes of January 4, 1924.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President George S. Hollis.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—Post Office Clerks—Robert Donohue, Rodney Hazell, Ed. J. Smith, vice Daisy McGaw, David Ferner, Thos. Kelly. Sail Makers—Mace J. Madson, vice Horace Kelly. Electrical Workers No. 6—Wm. H. Urmy, Wm. L. Rhys. Ladies' Garment Workers—S. Diver, H. Greenberg. Janitors—G. Magnuson, J. Charcho, Mrs. McCullough, Peter DeBleeker. Cooks No. 44—P. J. Sexton, Rudolph Wartenberg, E. P. Dufon, H. McDowell, A. N. Oliver, John Bernhart, Gomer Roberts, A. J. Van Bebber, Jack Moore, Emil Buehrer. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Daniel S. O'Brien, Police Judge, extending best wishes for the prosperity and success of the Labor Council. From the International Molders' Union, acknowledging receipt of resolutions passed by the Council in memory of our late brother, James DeSucca. From Supervisor Welch, thanking the Council and other organizations in San Francisco for their assistance and faith in him in the recent election.

Referred to Committee on Education—From the Board of Education, extending an invitation to be present at a conference to be held Thursday, January 10th, on part-time education.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From the California Co-operative Meat Company, with reference to the payment of dividends.

Requests complied with—From the Department of Education, invitation to inspect the floor plans of the Mission High School and to attend meetings to be held January 3d and 10th, respectively, when these plans will be finally considered.

From U. S. Senator Shortridge, with reference to the exclusion of aliens and an editorial in the San Jose News of December 1st, and suggesting that the Council and others pass resolutions or through the press disavowing the un-California view of this un-California newspaper.

From the American Federation of Labor, requesting the Council to appoint a committee of four to take charge of the campaign for funds for the maintenance of the German trade union movement.

**Report of Executive Committee**—Committee recommended indorsement of the wage scale and agreement of the Casket Workers' Union, with the usual conditions. Report concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**—Alaska Fishermen—Bill introduced in Congress by Secretary Hoover, that is detrimental to the interests of the Fishermen. Moving Picture Operators—Their ball, which was held on New Year's eve was financial success. Lithographers—Requested a demand for their label on all lithograph work, particularly on checks. Butchers—Requested information regarding label on butcher gowns and aprons. Office Employees—Can furnish union men for accounting and auditing of books.

**Report of Law and Legislative Committee**—In the matter of the circular letter from the California Conference for Progressive Political Action, after discussing the subject-matter at some length, committee recommended that the San Francisco Labor Council go on record as indorsing the plan of organization and principles of the California Conference for Progressive Political Action, with the understanding that there shall be granted to it local autonomy within its own field of jurisdiction, including the right to select and support its own candidates for local or district judicial, legislative and municipal offices.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were drawn for same.

Special Committee on Hetch Hetchy made a progressive report.

Delegate Scharrenberg submitted a letter received from the California Division of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, and requested the Council to appoint a committee to make the mass meeting, which would be held the latter part of January, a success. The chair appointed Delegates Scharrenberg, O'Connell, Bon-sor, Baker, Sister Finkenbinder, and Delegate Rogers.

**Receipts**—\$286.25. **Expenses**—\$168.07.

Council adjourned at 9:45 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,  
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

### LABEL SECTION.

#### Minutes of Meeting Held January 5, 1924.

The regular meeting of the Label Section of the S. F. Labor Council was called to order at 8:20 by Vice-President Carl Jelm in Mechanics Hall, Labor Temple.

Roll was called and the absentee was P. W. Naughton.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read. Communications—From the Allied Printing Trades Council, received, noted and filed. Minutes of Building Trades, received, noted and filed.

Reports of Unions—Carpenters No. 34 reported that business is picking up; look for a good year. Egg Inspectors reported that business is good; initiating new members at every meeting. Cigar-makers reported that business is fair; ask a demand for their label when buying cigars. Typographical No. 21 reported that business is good; delegate is giving out list to the members of the stores handling union-made goods. Grocery Clerks reported that the Piggly Wiggly, Skaggs, White's Cash and Carry at 26th and Castro Sts., Potrero Cash Grocery at 2511 24th St. are still unfair; ask for the monthly working button, color changes every month, chocolate. Garment Cutters reported that business is good; all members working. Upholsterers No. 28 reported that business is fair; ask a demand for their label when buying mattresses, pillows, overstuffed furniture. Cooks reported that business is good; ask a demand for their house card. Tailors No. 80 reported that they held an election of officers; open charter for tailors wishing to affiliate; ask a demand for their label when ordering made-to-order clothes.

Committee Reports—Brother Johnson reported that he is still giving out the lists of the stores handling union-made goods. Trustees reported favorable on the bills, same to be ordered paid.

New Business—Moved, seconded and carried that anyone appearing before the Section with credentials asking for aid, to be presented to the Secretary to be read and referred to the Section for action, before the opening of the meeting.

Being no further business to come before the Section we adjourned at 10 p. m. to meet again on January 16, 1924.

"Don't buy anything without the label, served by union men and women."

"If your haberdasher cannot supply you with Bell Brand, the Label Section will."

Fraternally submitted,  
WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

Silence is golden, but if it became universal this world would be a gloomy place to live in. An idiot may remain silent, but it takes an intelligent, well-informed, tactful person to make his talk profitable. Hitching posts and mummies are silent forever, but "At the beginning it was the word," and words may be deeds, and it is by words that you may find your way into the hearts of other people. The silent man may be a wise man, but more often it is ignorance or lack of self-confidence that keeps people silent, and "The voice of the people is the voice of God."

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Greeting Cards

Union Label Water Marked Paper Always on Hand

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NEAR POSTOFFICE SAN FRANCISCO



**THE FUTURE.**

By James Duncan,

Vice-President, American Federation of Labor.

The need for a labor news service, either for our own country or considered internationally, was never more evident than at the present time, possibly excepting the era when it was deemed advisable to have such a service. Not only is this evident because of the growing isms of economic organizations, but because the existence of the labor press, largely including the International Labor News Service, has forced the daily and weekly papers of our great country to give better space to the discussion of economics and trade union activities.

Many of the most earnest students of economics in our time and heretofore, have concluded to their own satisfaction that judged by public events and human activities, the time is fast approaching when economics will so far supersede politics that the latter will simply be a method of the former for carrying out a portion of its program, and why should not this be so?

We find in our time that when politics and political laws fall short of coming up largely to legal requirements, the legal fraternity, so-called, especially in our higher courts, have greater resort to economics than to politics. The Rule of Reason decision a short time ago by our U. S. Supreme Court, is a case in point. If there had been anything in legal procedure or available in politics to permit a decision by that august court without reference to a Rule of Reason, certainly such an excuse or rather such a reason would never have been given.

Legal procedure does not often measure up to Rules of Reason. Courts and judges are required or at least are supposed to decide contentions coming their way according to law, and decisions need to be given that way, irrespective of justice or reason.

In the broader and more humane field of economics, however, it is real reasoning which is at the bottom of practical activities, hence the great court, resorting to that method.

Other instances could be quoted. At my return on the Russian Mission and at a public reception given us in New York City, the great Roosevelt, in responding to his name being called, and in his earnest manner and using his index finger to give emphasis, declared that the time was when he publicly and greatly differed from labor officials, but that recent years and study had brought him to the state of mind that the interests they represented must in the end be supreme and politics but a police method of carrying the far-reaching purposes and advancements of economics into effect.

Having this in mind, the International Labor Press needs to feel its importance, not only in the quality, but in the quantity of its service, and in performing its proper and desirable function it need not hesitate to feel that those who for the greater portion of their lifetime have been champions of betterment in economics, will give that press not only plentiful, but fullest support.

I congratulate your organization and bespeak for our movement your unflinching support of as well as leadership in the greater development of the practical trade unionism of our time. It is the only economic arena which has stood the test of time and experience and bids well for the further development of the trade union movement of our country and of the world.

**CULINARY WORKERS WIN.**

Seattle culinary workers have unionized one of the largest cafeterias in the Northwest. For two years the manager attempted to operate anti-union.

**"SHORTAGE" CRY IS FAKE.**

"The great problem of the oil industry is not that of scouring the earth for new oil fields; the industry needs new markets and more extended use of petroleum products," says H. A. Haring, writing in the *Annalist*, financial paper, on "The Oil Industry Unmasked."

The writer charges, in effect, that all the stories of "oil shortage" are untrue, and that there is not a semblance of fact in repeated claims that "American sources of crude are inadequate and that large foreign supplies are the only means of certainty against an oil famine."

American diplomacy has often been swayed by the propaganda of those who would alarm the people with their stories that American arms must protect their oil wells in foreign lands or this nation will be helpless "in the next war."

"The calamitous howl has ever been 'there is coming a shortage of oil.'" says Mr. Haring, who declares that "despite all the vociferation about impending oil shortage, no shortage has ever occurred. Recurrent periods of overproduction have, on the other hand, been characteristic of the industry. They have come frequently."

"Production of crude in this country swelled from 1,500,677 barrels a day in August of 1922 to 2,199,871 barrels a day exactly one year later. This is an increase of 46.6 per cent, and the early fall witnessed still higher output with the result that September brought upon us the greatest glut of oil the world has known, not from foreign but from domestic wells."

"It is well to remember that few of our oil fields have dried up. Western Pennsylvania, the original field of 64 years ago, continues to give forth the peculiar odor of flowing wells, and, as a matter of fact, the production in barrels exceeds that of the romantic days of 50 and 60 years ago."

"No human being, no geologist, and no statistician can do more than make a wild hazard as to the amount of oil in store within the earth. All their calculations of the past have been regularly shot to pieces."

It is charged that no industry is more incompetently managed. Methods are lax; production costs are unknown; there is no planned marketing and what there is is most wasteful and extravagant. Oil men have made no attempt to co-operate with manufacturers of oil burners, that this economical system may be installed in the nation's households. And all this time oil owners have shrieked their fear of oil famine, and have terrified the nation by their propaganda when the periodical Mexican, Holland or Persian crisis appears. Militarists and saber rattlers point to these crises as an added reason for a large navy "to assure America its quota of crude oil."

**MEAT CUTTERS GAIN.**

Bloomington, Ill., meat cutters have raised wages \$5 a week.

Demand the union label on all purchases. That is the best way to promote the cause of unionism. Take no excuses or substitutes.

**HIGHER POSTAL PAY.**

Increase in postal pay is the purpose of a bill introduced by Congressman M. Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania. The bill is indorsed by the national organization of post office clerks, letter carriers and railway mail clerks, all affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, and by the league of third and fourth-class postmasters.

"There are two major reasons why wage rates in the postal service should be increased," said Thomas F. Flaherty, secretary-treasurer of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks. "From a relative standpoint their compensation, when measured in real wages, is less than a decade ago. The second reason is that postal workers are now rendering more service per man for less cost to the public than formerly."

The trade union official pointed out that the volume of work has increased faster than the number of employed.

Largely because of unattractive wage standards, there is difficulty in holding efficient postal labor, said Congressman Kelly.

"Postal employment, by its very nature," he said, "has prescribed limits so far as its possibilities for acquiring affluence are concerned. Therefore the average postal wage must be relatively high to attract and hold a sufficient amount of dependable labor to insure proper service."

Demand the union label on all purchases. That is the best way to promote the cause of unionism. Take no excuses or substitutes.

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On every one of these items



## INDUSTRY MUST GOVERN OWN COURSE

By Matthew Woll

(In American Photo-Engraver)

With the dawning of the present industrial order—having found its inception in the discovery and development of the power of steam, followed by the discovery of other natural powers and forces subject to human direction and manipulation—there has come the urgent need of a readjustment of economic principles underlying our present industrial fabric and social organism.

The discovery of these natural forces and the putting them to use to serve man's needs gave rise not only to the development of the factory system of production but impelled the creation of large industrial and commercial organizations commonly known as corporate enterprises. These corporate enterprises have grown from small combinations into gigantic and powerful organizations which, in the eyes of the law, are recognized as a person despite the fact that this man-created person is vested with powers greater than those given to man by his Creator.

This artificial, industrial and commercial person has grown to such immensities that all former economic concepts and legal principles, intended for the safeguarding of freedom, equal opportunity and mutuality of industrial relationship have been swept aside. Only the form and not the substance remains.

The American wage earners and the American trade union movement do not seek the destruction of the development of collective production or of group or corporate enterprise—neither do they hope to destroy the concept of private property and the device of freedom of contract as instrumentalities to promote progress, encourage individual initiative, stimulate personal adventure and safeguard the principles of freedom and liberty. Labor does hold, however, that unless a like form of organization is developed and encouraged on the part of the wage earners, who cannot deal effectually as individual workers with corporate enterprise—that these instrumentalities for freedom will become weapons for economic oppression and enslavement. Hence the necessity for trade unionism and collective bargaining. In furthering this collective power of the workers the trade union movement is performing a truly patriotic duty and an essential economic and social work.

While organized labor is struggling for equal opportunity with all other industrial factors and forces and is demanding its proportionate share in the rewards that come by joint industrial enterprise, it also views with considerable apprehension, the constant tendency of political government to intrude itself upon our industrial life and altogether too often on matter purely economic and industrial and in which field it is not incompetent to function. History demonstrates that economic laws and developments go on in spite of the distum of political government and that economic laws are stronger than political laws.

An unbiased study of our economic and industrial development and the attempts of political government to regulate them will lead to the inevitable conclusion that economic laws and tendencies spring from the understanding, aspirations and needs of the people; that they are subject to constant change and follow channels that may not receive the steady sanction and approval of political government. They are not subject to the whims of political government. They are subject to the forces, powers and influences underlying the growth of our economic and industrial life.

It is labor's hope that all factors within industry will recognize the importance of this fundamental truth and respond to it. It is hoped that ultimately there will come into existence an economic

and industrial chamber, in which all factors in industry will be fairly represented, and which will determine the rules and regulations that industries will impose upon themselves, thus confining political government to the special functions for which it is best qualified and best suited. By such an arrangement associated capital and organized labor will be enabled to work out the rules and regulations of industry based upon an intimate understanding and knowledge of industrial facts and develop industrial and economic principles which will serve to direct the whole of our industrial and commercial activities into channels where the ultimate goal will be one of service to all mankind rather than as now—mere individual selfishness and material gain.

### JAIL FLAT JANITORS.

The State Supreme Court has upheld a verdict of "conspiracy to boycott owners of apartment buildings" against several members of the Flat Janitors' Union of Chicago. The decision includes jail sentences of from one to five years. As the defendants have exhausted legal remedies, the Illinois State Federation of Labor is asking trade unionists and sympathizers to appeal to the governor to pardon the unionists.

The petition reviews the case and comments on the ease with which workers can be "rail-roaded" to the penitentiary.

"The verdict of the jury was 'guilty of conspiracy in manner and form as charged in the seventh count or counts of the indictment.' The indictment consisted of ten counts," says the petition. "The verdict was indefinite, and showed that the jury did not have a clear notion of what their verdict was. It amounted to saying the defendants were guilty of something, but the jury did not know what. Judge Swanson (the trial judge) construed the verdict and entered sentence on it as guilty of conspiracy on the seventh count. The seventh count was for conspiracy to boycott owners of apartment buildings.

The governor is informed that the purpose of this prosecution is to smash the powerful Flat Janitors' Union which has a record of efficiency in bringing the janitor up to the dignity of a human being.

"From living in dark, damp, unwholesome and unpleasant quarters, with the necessity of depending in part upon the charity of others, he and his family have become as other workmen and their families," the petition states. "Necessarily this has meant an increase of cost in the operation of flat buildings, but it is a burden which ought not to fall upon him in this land of plenty."

### COURSE IN PUBLIC SPEAKING.

The course in Public Speaking will be open to new members at its first meeting after the holidays, January 15, 1924.

Begin the New Year by a resolution to improve your mastery of "English as she is spoken."

This course is of workers, by workers, and for workers. It is open to union men and women only. It is designed to meet the needs of persons who are interested in the art of presenting ideas more forcefully, accurately, and tellingly. It is adjusted to those with limited educational qualifications and who consequently wish to make a start at the beginning. Do not think that you are too old to start or that you know too little to join.

This course is open to both men and women. It will consist of ten one and one-half hour sessions. The cost of the course is \$4.

Note the place and time—San Francisco Labor Temple, Progress Hall, 7:30-9:00 p. m. each Tuesday evening beginning January 15, 1924.

Department of Labor Education of the University of California Extension Division.

### THE NEW PHARMACY

With a Full Stock of Drugs, Novelties and Sundries, where your Prescriptions will be Carefully Compounded.

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### FELLOW UNIONISTS

Down Asiatic Competition!

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I wear  
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They guarantee that  
if the sewing ever rips  
I'll get a new pair or  
my money back.

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## BY THE WAY.

Pessimists who are always railing at the well-known human race for its alleged lack of honor should study Sing Sing prison's parole record for 1923.

Sing Sing officials report that a large majority of the men released last year made good on parole, only 16 per cent being returned to prison.

In one year 477 were paroled, against only 77 returned. Prison officials point out that not all those returned committed new crimes, but that some were sent back for getting into bad company or for failing to observe strictly terms of their probation, as, for instance, failing to report to the parole agent regularly.

A mighty good record for men supposed to have sunk about as low as humans get. After all, the indigo-livered people to the contrary, men and women will do the right thing if given a chance.

When residents of Peekskill, N. Y., were recently aroused by the burning of a fiery cross in their town, Chief of Police Burke attributed the demonstration to boys. Other Peekskill people thought it was the work of the Ku Klux Klan.

Whoever was behind the Peekskill demonstration, there is no doubt that the burning of fiery crosses and other Klan "stunts" are the product of men with boyish minds. Only an immature mind would delight in wearing a hood and a night-gown-like robe and indulging in the foolish mumeries and solemn assinnities that feature meetings of the Kluxers.

Reports from Germany sent by reliable investigators confirm information in the hands of the American Federation of Labor as to the plight of the German workers and lend emphasis to the necessity of aiding the Federation's campaign for funds for the relief of the German trade unions.

According to Dr. Haven Emerson, Professor of Public Health Administration at Columbia University, who is now making a child-health survey of Germany, undernourishment is increasing in Berlin.

"After four days' study of Berlin hospitals, orphanages, baby stations, school children and the homes of the unemployed," Dr. Emerson cabled, "I find undernourishment widespread, increasing and genuine. The milk supply of Berlin is one-tenth the pre-war consumption. One-quarter of the city's population is dependent on government and private charity. The shortage of food, coal, light and houses combined with diminishing medical and hospital facilities, is causing an increase of disease."

## PARENTS!

In selecting a school at which to have your boys and girls prepare for first-class positions, remember that **Gallagher-Marsh Business College** invites you to come to its school premises and see its students write shorthand rapidly and read their notes correctly, and then challenges all other schools to equal in your presence what you will see accomplished here.

You want first-class positions for your boys and girls, so come and let us prove to you by student demonstrations that **Gallagher-Marsh** shorthand is better than any other and that no other school compares with **Gallagher-Marsh** for competent stenographers, private secretaries, etc.

You might also remember that **Gallagher-Marsh** shorthand books are printed and bound in our local shops under fair conditions. Also that they are published by **Gallagher-Marsh Business College**. Patronize those who render service and who patronize you, is a good motto. Send for free catalog. Van Ness ave. and Turk st.

The ways in which application forms for insurance are filled are often more amusing than enlightening, as the *British Medical Journal* shows in the following selection of examples:

"Mother died in infancy."

"Father went to bed feeling well, and the next morning woke up dead."

"Grandfather died suddenly at the age of 103. Up to this time he bade fair to reach a ripe old age."

"Applicant does not know cause of mother's

death, but states that she fully recovered from her last illness."

"Applicant has never been fatally sick."

"Applicant's brother, who was an infant, died when he was a mere child."

"Grandfather died from gunshot wound, caused by an arrow shot by an Indian."

"Applicant's fraternal parents died when he was a child."

"Mother's last illness was caused from chronic rheumatism, but she was cured before death."—*The Christian Advocate*.

## P. G. and E. is California's code for "SERVICE"

QUICKLY, the alert mind translates the letters P G and E into the word SERVICE.

Thoughtlessly, the average citizen accepts this *service* as a matter of course, so unobtrusively and faithfully is it rendered.

What is the P G and E? Are you able to answer?

The P G and E is a *practical demonstration of intelligent co-operation!*

Over 40,000 Californians in all walks of life supply most of its capital.

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Whether you are a security holder, employee or customer, be proud of your part in fostering one of the State's most important industries.

For upon its success depends the success of thousands of other industrial activities in this community—and they in turn affect you.

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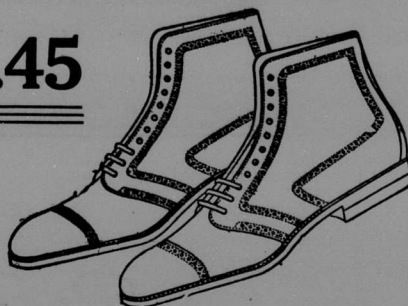


# MEN'S SHOE SALE

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San Francisco's  
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Shoe Stores

## Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: William Doyle of the cemetery workers, Peter Jensen of the Alaska fishermen, Joseph E. Reilly of the letter carriers.

The moving picture operators in San Diego have won their fight against the open shop theatres in that city. The last theatre, which remained out sixteen months, signed up last week and will hereafter be conducted as a union establishment.

A number of new delegates were seated at the last meeting of the Labor Council, among them being: Robert Donohue, Rodney Hazell, Edward J. Smith, David Ferner and Thomas Kelly of the post office clerks; Mace J. Madsen of the sail-makers; William H. Urmy and W. L. Rhys of the electrical workers; S. Diver and H. Greenberg of the ladies' Garment workers; Gus Magnuson, J. Charcho, Mrs. McCullough and Peter De Bleeker of the janitors; P. J. Sexton, Rudolph Wartenberg, E. P. Dufon, H. McDowell, A. N. Oliver, John Bernhart, Goomer Roberts, A. J. Van Bebber, Jack Moore and Emil Buehrer of the cooks.

President Hollis last Friday night appointed a

committee of four to take charge of the local campaign for funds to assist German trade unionists in the present extremity.

The Casket Workers' Union has received the endorsement of the Labor Council for the newly adopted wage scale and working agreement. Negotiations are now under way with the employers and trade unionists are urged to demand the union label on all caskets.

The first meeting of the committee to study the question of establishing a labor bank in this city was held last Tuesday night. A discussion of the subject took place after which it was determined to invite a number of persons to appear before the committee and furnish such information as they might have of value concerning the banking business. The committee will hold its next meeting next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the offices of the Labor Council.

The Alaska fishermen reported that a bill had been introduced in Congress that would be very harmful to the organization if passed and asked that the Labor Council look into the question and lend such assistance to the fishermen as it could.

Representatives of the Council's committee on

education will participate in the hearing before the Board of Education on the operations of the part-time school law in San Francisco.

### CALIFORNIA CO-OPERATIVE MEAT CO.

For the information of stockholders of the California Co-operative Meat Company, 1122 Harrison street, Oakland, which company is to be dissolved and its assets distributed among the shareholders, we publish the following reply to inquiries made by Secretary John A. O'Connell of the San Francisco Labor Council:

"Oakland, California, Dec. 31, 1923.

"Dear Sir:

"Replying to your inquiry of Dec. 22, 1923, beg to advise that there has been no official date set on the payment of dividends as yet. However, it is our plan to pay this dividend the latter part of January, providing something unforeseen does not alter our plan in the meantime. Each shareholder (that we have address of) will be notified direct by mail as to the time, manner and payment of this dividend.

"Shareholders who have lost their certificates will be compelled to appear before a notary public and swear to an affidavit to that effect, and that same has not been sold or transferred, using only this form of notary's acknowledgment as inclosed, with the affidavit.

"Very truly yours,

"Calif. Co-operative Meat Co.,

"T. DANERI, Sec'y "

Note:—The acknowledgment is a general acknowledgment that the person making the affidavit appeared before the notary public, known to him to be the person described in the affidavit, and that he acknowledged having executed the same.

### WIRELESS POWER.

Lighting an ordinary 110-volt incandescent lamp as if by magic, and without wires, was accomplished by Dr. Willis Rodney Whitney of the General Electric Company before the convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Dr. Whitney held the incandescent globe about a foot from a vacuum tube containing two million cycles of alternating current.

"This comes about as near to the wireless transmission of power as we have yet seen," said Dr. Whitney. "There is no metallic connection between the lamp and the source of power—therefore it must be wireless."

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